

Source Water Assessment Program (SWAP) Report

For

COMPAQ COMPUTER CORP.



Prepared by the
Massachusetts Department of
Environmental Protection,
Bureau of Resource Protection,
Drinking Water Program

Date Prepared:
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Table 1: Public Water System (PWS) Information

<i>PWS NAME</i>	COMPAQ COMPUTER CORP.
<i>PWS Address</i>	40 OLD BOLTON RD.
<i>City/Town</i>	STOW
<i>PWS ID Number</i>	2286016
<i>Local Contact</i>	DANIEL BONNER
<i>Phone Number</i>	(978) 506-7480

<i>Well Name</i>	<i>Source ID#</i>	<i>Zone I (in feet)</i>	<i>IWPA (in feet)</i>	<i>Source Susceptibility</i>
Well #1	2286016-O1G	252	630	Moderate
Well #2	2286016-O2G	252	630	Moderate

What is SWAP?

The Source Water Assessment Program (SWAP), established under the federal Safe Drinking Water Act, requires every state to:

- ? inventory land uses within the recharge areas of all public water supply sources;
- ? assess the susceptibility of drinking water sources to contamination from these land uses; and
- ? publicize the results to provide support for improved protection.

Maintaining Your Good Water Quality

Susceptibility of a drinking water source does *not* imply poor water quality. Actual water quality is best reflected by the results of regular water tests.

Water suppliers protect drinking water by monitoring for more than 100 chemicals, treating water supplies, and using source protection measures to ensure that safe water is delivered to the tap.

INTRODUCTION

We are all concerned about the quality of the water we drink. Drinking water wells may be threatened by many potential contaminant sources, including septic systems, road salting, and improper disposal of hazardous materials. Citizens and local officials can work together to better protect these drinking water sources.

Purpose of this report:

This report is a planning tool to support local and state efforts to improve water supply protection. By identifying land uses within water supply protection areas that may be potential contaminant sources, the assessment helps focus protection efforts on appropriate best management practices (BMPs) and drinking water source protection measures. Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) staff are available to provide information about funding and other resources that may be available to your community.

This report includes:

1. Description of the Water System
2. Discussion of Land Uses within Protection Areas
3. Recommendations for Protection
4. Attached Map of the Protection Areas

1. DESCRIPTION OF THE WATER SYSTEM

The Wells

The two wells for the facility are gravel packed wells located in front of the building. The wells are 57 feet from each other. Each well has a Zone I of 252 feet and an Interim Wellhead Protection Area (IWPA) of 630 feet. The U.S. Geologic Survey Map of the Hudson and Maynard Quadrangles indicates that the site's geology is a kame terrace deposit, composed mostly of sands and gravels commonly well stratified. Boring logs for the well indicate coarse to medium sand and gravel deposits. The well is located in a sand and gravel aquifer with a high vulnerability to contamination due to the absence of hydrogeologic barriers that can prevent contaminant migration. Please refer to the attached map of the Zone I and IWPA.

What is a Protection Area?

A well's water supply protection area is the land around the well where protection activities should be focused. Each well has a Zone I protective radius and an Interim Wellhead Protection Area (IWPA).

- **The Zone I** is the area that should be owned or controlled by the water supplier and limited to water supply activities.

- **The IWPA** is the larger area that is likely to contribute water to the well.

In many instances the IWPA does not include the entire land area that could contribute water to the well. Therefore, the well may be susceptible to contamination from activities outside of the IWPA that are not identified in this report.

What is Susceptibility?

Susceptibility is a measure of a well's potential to become contaminated due to land uses and activities within the Zone I and Interim Wellhead Protection Area (IWPA).

The wells serving the facility currently receive treatment for corrosion control. For current information on monitoring results and treatment, please contact the Public Water System contact person listed above in Table 1.

2. DISCUSSION OF LAND USES IN THE PROTECTION AREAS

There are a number of land uses and activities within the drinking water supply protection areas that are potential sources of contamination.

Key issues include:

1. **Inappropriate activities in Zone I;**
2. **An aboveground storage tank (AST) containing heating oil;**
3. **Landscaping and lawn care;**
4. **Stormwater drains; and**
5. **Very Small Quantity Hazardous Waste Generator.**

The overall ranking of susceptibility to contamination for the wells is Moderate, based on the presence of at least one moderate threat land use or activity in the IWPA.

1. **Zone I-** Currently, the well does not meet DEP's restrictions, which only allow water supply related activities in Zone I. The facility's Zone I contains an access road, and parking areas. Please note that systems not meeting DEP Zone I requirements must get DEP approval and address Zone I issues prior to increasing water use or modifying systems.
2. **Aboveground Storage Tank** – An AST containing heating oil is within the IWPA. The tank is double walled, and is equipped with monitoring alarms.
3. **Landscaping** – An outside contractor takes care of the lawn, and fertilizer is applied on the lawn within the Zone I and IWPA. The fertilizer is a potential source of contamination. Fertilizers should not be applied to the protection areas of the wells.
4. **Stormwater drains** – Stormwater drains are located within the Zone I and IWPA. The storm drains carry contaminants and debris that could contaminate the water supply.

Table 2: Table of Activities within the Water Supply Protection Areas

Facility Type	Potential Contaminant Sources	Zone I	IWPA	Threat	Comments
Commercial	Parking lot and driveways	Yes	Yes	Moderate	Limit road salt usage and provide drainage away from wells
	Landscaping and lawn care	Yes	Yes	Moderate	Fertilizer used on the lawn
	Fuel Storage Above Ground	No	Yes	Moderate	Tank is in bermed area in the basement.
	Very small quantity hazardous waste generator	No	Yes	Low	Licensed generator (VSQG)
	Stormwater drains	Yes	Yes	Low	Transport of contaminants

* -For more information on Contaminants of Concern associated with individual facility types and land uses please see the SWAP Draft Land Use / Associated Contaminants Matrix on DEP's website - www.state.ma.us/dep/brp/dws/.

Glossary

Zone I: The area closest to a well; a 100 to 400 foot radius proportional to the well's pumping rate. To determine your Zone I radius, refer to the attached map.

IWPA: A 400 foot to ½ mile radius around a public water supply well proportional to its pumping rate; the area DEP recommends for protection in the absence of a defined Zone I. To determine IWPA radius, refer to the attached map.

Zone II: The primary recharge area defined by a hydrogeologic study.

Aquifer: An underground water-bearing layer of permeable material that will yield water in a usable quantity to a well.

Hydrogeologic Barrier: An underground layer of impermeable material that resists penetration by water.

Recharge Area: The surface area that contributes water to a well.

5. **Very Small Quantity Hazardous Waste Generator** – Due to their daily operations, very small quantities of hazardous waste are generated. Compaq Computers Corp has appropriate permits, and they contract with a licensed hauler to remove the hazardous waste off site.

Implementing the following recommendations will reduce the system's susceptibility to contamination.

3. PROTECTION RECOMMENDATIONS

Compaq Computers Corp. should review and adopt the following recommendations at the facility:

Zone I:

- ✓ Keep non-water supply activities out of the Zone I.
- ✓ Remove all non-water supply activities from the Zone I to comply with DEP's Zone I requirements. Please note that water systems not meeting DEP Zone I requirements must get DEP approval and address Zone I issues prior to increasing water use or modifying their system.
- ✓ Consider relocation of the wells if Zone I threats cannot be mitigated.
- ✓ Do not use pesticides, fertilizers or road salt within Zone I.

Training and Education:

- ✓ Train staff on proper hazardous material transport, use, disposal, emergency response, and best management practices; include custodial staff, groundskeepers, and certified operator.

Facilities Management:

- ✓ Remove or relocate the AST from the IWPA, or provide 110% secondary containment for the AST. Comply with all provisions of the regulations

regarding the AST. Any modifications to the AST must be accomplished in a manner consistent with Massachusetts's plumbing, building, and fire code requirements. The Department recommends that you consult with the local fire department for any additional local code requirements regarding AST.

- ✓ Implement standard operating procedures regarding proper storage, use and disposal of hazardous materials. To learn more, see the hazardous materials guidance manual at <http://www.dep.state.ma.us/dep/bwp/dhm/dhmpubs.htm>
- ✓ Implement Best Management Practices (BMPs) for the use of fertilizer, herbicides and pesticides on facility property.

Planning:

- ✓ Work with local officials in Stow to include the facility IWPA in Aquifer Protection District Bylaws and to assist you in improving protection.

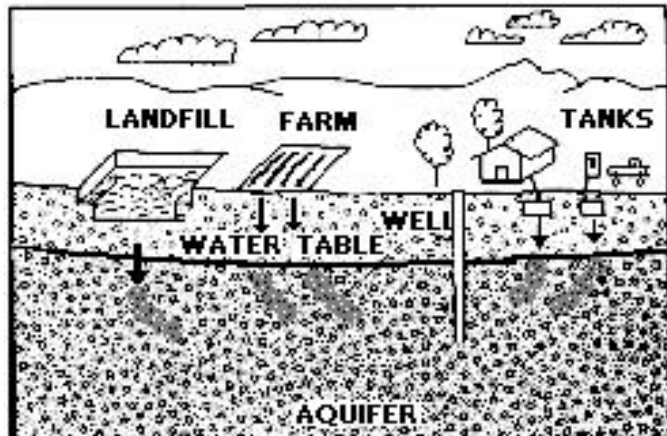


Figure 1: Example of how a well could become contaminated by different land uses and activities.

For More Information:

Contact Josephine Yemoh-Ndi in DEP's Worcester Office at (508) 792-7650 x 5030 for more information and for assistance in improving current protection measures.

More information relating to drinking water and source protection is available on DEP's web site at:
www.state.ma.us/dep/brp/dws.

Copies of this assessment have been provided to the Public Water Supplier, town boards, the town library and the local media.

- ✓ Have a plan to address short-term water shortages and long-term water demands. Keep the phone number of a bottled water company readily available.
- ✓ Supplement the SWAP assessment with additional local information and incorporate it into water supply educational efforts. Use a potential contaminant threat inventory to assist in setting priorities, focusing inspections, and creating educational activities.

These recommendations are only part of your ongoing local drinking water source protection. Citizens and community officials should use this SWAP report to spur discussion of local drinking water protection measures.

Attachments:

- Map of the Public Water Supply (PWS) Protection Area.
- Recommended Source Protection Measures Factsheet
- Your Septic System Brochure
- Pesticide Use Factsheet
- VSQG Factsheets